

THE MAN.

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MORE RIOTS. THE RIOTS SUPPRESSED.—THE CHARACTER OF THE CITY REDEEMED.

In our last number we brought up our account of the rioting in this city to 1 o'clock on Friday morning, which we hoped would be the ending of it, but after our paper went to press on Friday evening scenes more violent and disgraceful than any which had preceded them were enacted, either in consequence of the military force under arms being too small for the exigency, or because they had not received orders to act with sufficient energy.

The Mayor had, in the afternoon, issued a proclamation condemning the riots and calling upon the citizens to aid in suppressing them, which proclamation contained the following passage:

"The Mayor assures the community that the Magistrates have adopted efficient measures to maintain the rights of the Citizens, and to preserve the Public Peace: and to this end, they are resolved to exercise with energy, the powers with which they have been entrusted."

But an opinion prevailed among the mob that the troops dared not fire upon them without an order from the Governor, and this opinion, no doubt, greatly increased their audacity.

The following persons were committed to prison as rioters in the course of the day, for lack of bail, (\$500 each,) viz:—Jacob Young, Thomas Combs, a journeyman shoemaker, residing in Hammersley street, Charles Logan, George Parmley, Henry Clarrot, a young German, apprentice to a shoemaker in Chapel street, Robert D. Walker, who assaulted an officer, William Lee, Henry Leipner, John Vandebogart, Abraham Davis, George Gaybright, John Nixon, John Skinner, John Doxey, Isaac Skates, John M'Govern, Cornelius White, John Gateright, George Scream. Making, with ten committed or bailed on Thursday, twenty-nine. A few were released on bail; though the magistrates evinced a reluctance to admit bail until the peace of the city should be restored.

The following extracts from two of the daily papers give an account of the riots which took place on Friday night:

(From the Daily Advertiser.)

RIOTS AND CONTINUED DISTURBANCES OF THE PEACE.—Yesterday morning the disturbers of the peace of our city renewed their outrages upon the persons and property of our citizens. About 9 o'clock in the morning a crowd assembled round the house of the Rev. Dr. Cox in Charlton street; and as soon as he came out assaulted him with hisses, groans, and abusive epithets; until, to escape their resentment, he sought shelter in a neighboring domicile. Thence he was safely conveyed away from the scene of hostile operations. Soon after an effort was made to renew the attack on his house, which had commenced, when information was brought to the Police Office of the assemblage of the rioters. A detachment of the City Police immediately went to the scene of action, and soon succeeded in dispersing the riotous assemblage. One person who was haranguing the mob, and urging them to deeds of violence, was arrested and confined in prison. Eleven others had been taken the preceding night, who were also in prison. During the day information continued to be received at the City Hall of the intention of the rioters to renew their aggressions. The house and church of the Rev. Dr. Cox; the house and store of the Messrs. Tappan; the houses of Dr. Cox, Mr. Green in City Hall Place, Mr. McDowell's Journal, the Chatham street Chapel, the African churches, and the Bowery Theatre were all

marked not for the vengeance of the infuriated multitude. During the afternoon, in pursuance of orders from the city authorities, and by virtue of a proclamation from his Honor the Mayor, the whole of the watch of the city were ordered to be in attendance in the watch-houses; the police officers, marshals, and constables, to the number of nearly 100 were convened in the Police Office; three companies of the militia, including a detachment of horse, were ordered out, and the Mayor, Police Justices, District Attorney, and Aldermen and Assistants, putting themselves at their head, were prepared to act with an energy calculated to curb the licentiousness of the mob. Soon after nightfall a crowd assembled round the Bowery Theatre, but were dispersed, another congregated near McDowell's office, and were soon driven away, and the body of the mob, as if animated by a community of purpose, marched down to attack the store of Arthur Tappan.

ATTACK ON ARTHUR TAPPAN'S STORE.—A large body of the watch were stationed in the neighborhood of the store at eight o'clock in the evening; at nine o'clock crowds began to assemble, and it was soon manifest that a number of rioters were present, who began throwing stones. The watch, to the number of from fifteen or twenty, ingloriously left the ground. Had they remained the whole proceedings would have been nipped in the bud, for from our personal observation and conviction, a dozen men united, would have cleared the ground. As soon as the Watchmen returned the mob became more numerous and violent, and went to work in pelting the doors with brick bats occasionally, becoming less violent as they got out of stones; occasionally a cry would be heard they are coming, and these cowardly rascals would disperse until they found it was a false alarm. In a short time Alderman Labagh appeared on the ground, and with a zeal and energy that does him great credit, endeavored to preserve order and quell the riot.

We regret to state that Alderman Labagh received a blow on the head, but he kept his ground. Unless aid had been received at this moment, there is but little doubt that the doors had been forced, as the rioters had made great progress, and were surrounding the store in great numbers. Fortunately, however, Justice Lowndes appeared at the head of about a hundred watchmen, and a general rout ensued; all ran, and the most noisy were the fleetest; the crowd was immediately dispersed. It was fortunate for the rioters that they did not force the door, as a number of Mr. Tappan's friends were prepared with muskets to defend themselves, and blood would have been spilled.

In consequence of intelligence being received that certain individuals were at Brooklyn, and would be pursued there, the authorities of that city organized, and with civil and military force arranged to arrest any that should appear to disturb the peace.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

Mr. Tappan's store was attacked at half-past nine last evening, by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows but did not attempt to force the doors. The mob were suspicious that there were things behind the doors, to which they did not wish to be introduced. As it was, they put themselves out of the pale of law, and may thank a better spirit than their own that they were not treated as they deserved.

On the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and after standing about in squads for some time, dispersed, and before 11 o'clock had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The missiles, only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

Between ten and eleven a large mob assembled at Doctor Cox's church in Laight street and smashed in the doors and windows and demolished the interior of the building. From the church they proceeded to Charlton street where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in lines across the East end of the street and prevented all

ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton street the mob proceeded to Spring street and attacked the Rev. Mr. Ludlow's church, the doors and windows of which they began to batter in, when a small party of watchmen arrived and put a momentary stop to their proceedings, and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions however, soon liberated them, beat the watchmen off, and maltreated some of them. They then recommenced the work of destruction, broke in the doors, shattered the windows to atoms, and entered the Church. In a short time they broke up the interior of it, destroying whatever they could. The Session House adjoining, shared the same fate. A small party of horse now arrived, who appeared deterred from acting, on account of the immense disparity of numbers, as the mob then amounted to several thousands—and galloped off without attempting to interfere. In order to prevent their return, the mob erected a strong barrier, composed of carts and pieces of timber, across the street at the east side of the church. At half past eleven, a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the cavalry charged at full gallop against the first barrier, which gave way, and they passed on to the second, against which several of their horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the middle of the street, and the infantry took possession of the church, the interior of which was already nearly demolished.

As if the tragedy which had just been performed, was not sufficient to satisfy the mob, a gentleman whose name we believe is Wood, added a farce to it, by addressing the mob in a most outre style, commencing his discourse by saying that he was neither a civil nor a military officer, and declaring that he would willingly cut the ears of any man who would propose to amalgamate a black man and white woman. He then went on to show the impropriety of the course which the mob was pursuing,—and requested them to withdraw, saying at the same time that the military would withdraw first. He then turned round to the military, and in an authoritative tone desired them to face about. The military however maintained their ground, and the mob, after first enjoying a hearty laugh, commenced yelling and hissing in a most tremendous manner.

A sort of compact was then agreed on between them and the mob, by which the military were to leave the ground, and the mob immediately to disperse. The military then marched off; but the mob, instead of fulfilling their part of the agreement, returned into the church, rang the bell in token of triumph, and again began to destroy whatever remained undemolished. In about twenty minutes the military again returned, and took possession of the church. About midnight the mob began to disperse, but neither willingly nor in large numbers, nor in such a manner as to do away the impression that they might not renew the attack.

Whilst this mob was spending its fury upon the churches in Laight street and Spring street, another mob assembled at the African church opposite the Opera House. They however retired after dashing a few stones into the windows.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the mob proceeded from the Spring street church to Rev. Mr. Ludlow's dwelling house, in Thompson street, between Prince and Houston, broke in the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry. Mr. Ludlow and his family are out of town.

About 11 o'clock, another mob attacked St. Philip's African Episcopal church in Centre street—Rev. Peter Williams, a colored man, pastor,—and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burned it in the street.

The windows of the African Baptist church in Anthony street were broken to atoms.

The African school-house in Orange street, which is also used as a Methodist meeting-house, was totally demolished.

Several houses where colored people resided, in Orange and Mulberry streets, between Anthony and Walker, and about the Five Points, were greatly injured or totally destroyed. The mob compelled the occupants of the houses to set lights at the windows, and wherever colored people were seen, or no lights were shown, the work of destruction commenced. In one case a colored woman advanced to the window with her light, when in an instant some missile was sent which knocked her down and extinguished the light.

Two houses in Anthony street were attacked, and the furniture brought out into the street and burned. One or two in Leonard street shared the same fate.

The distress occasioned to the families in this vicinity, both whites and blacks, by this unexpected visit, was very great. Although many of the inhabitants are of dissolute character, there are others, particularly a number of Irish families, whose only crime was that they were poor.

About 9 o'clock a detachment of the mob at the Five Points commenced an assault upon a small wooden building in Orange, near Bayard street, occupied as a barber's shop, by a colored man, named Marsh, the front and interior of which they soon demolished. The black intrepidly kept possession of his premises, discharging a pistol three times at his assailants, the last of which unfortunately took effect, and severely wounded Elisha Spence in the leg, as he was passing on the opposite side of the street on his way home. The rioters then joined the main body in Leonard street. A strong body of the watch shortly afterwards arrived at the spot, and succeeded, with little difficulty, in putting the rioters to flight, and dispersing a much more numerous body of spectators.

We have the names of twenty-four rioters who were captured in the Five Points district, and conveyed to the watch-house in the Park. A number were also conveyed to the Prince-st. Watch House.

A watchman by the name of Phillip Marks, was badly wounded in the stomach by a paving stone, in a conflict with the mob, near Spring street Church. He was carried to the watch-house, and to our inquiry if he was a good deal hurt, he replied "yes;" but we hope not dangerously. Capt. Archler, of the 3rd district watch, was considerably injured. It was reported that a person was killed by a watchman in the same engagement; but we trust it will prove to be an error. Mr. Lawson Inspector of the 1st Ward, was badly wounded by a blow from a watchman inflicted through mistake. A good many other persons, were more or less hurt. The conflict near Spring street Church, before the arrival of the military, was very obstinate.

A colored man, connected with one of the steam-boats, was carrying a trunk for a passenger to some part of the city, ignorant of what was going on, when he was attacked by a fraction of the mob, his trunk taken from him, and he shamefully abused. The trunk was afterwards restored. Many other blacks were injured, some of them severely.

A great number of blacks repaired to the watch-house in the Park for protection.

The mob was composed in part of sailors.

At this late hour we have not time for a word of comment,—further than to say, that years cannot wash away the deep injury and disgrace which our city is suffering,—and to call upon every good citizen to exert his influence, by every means in his power, to prevent a continuance of these scenes of violence and outrage. At the rate things are going on, it will soon be as much as a man's life is worth, to reside in the city of New York.

The watchmen have been subjected to great fatigues and dangers. Many of them have been on duty nearly all night, for three nights in succession.

Half past 3 o'clock, A. M.

The mob have disappeared, after fairly exhausting themselves by the work of destruction. All is now quiet throughout the city. Whether these scenes are to be repeated yet again, the event will decide. If the presence of the Governor is necessary in order to enable the troops to act efficiently, and sustain the majesty of the laws, we say, let him be sent for without delay. Such a state of things as the present cannot be endured.

(From the Daily Advertiser.)

THREE O'CLOCK.—The last account we have is that the mob were on their way to Spring street, but it is not known whether any further violence was done. The mob appeared to act with great judgment and concert. We observed that every few minutes their messengers would arrive and announce

to them whether the Watch were in force or not. They appeared to be in different detachments, and to appear in different parts of the city at once.

Thus ended the unprecedented riots of Friday night. It had now become evident that a much greater force must be turned out, and much more active means resorted to, or the city would incur irretrievable disgrace. Accordingly, the authorities formed their plans, and the following Proclamation was issued by the Mayor:

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, this city has again been the scene of riotous proceedings disgraceful to a community living under a government of laws; and Whereas the rights of peaceable citizens have been infringed, and their property destroyed; now, therefore,

I, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, do hereby require and command all good citizens to unite in aid of the civil authorities, to put an end to these disreputable occurrences.

I enjoin and request citizens to offer their services, and to receive authority to act as a part of the civil power. I call upon commanding officers of all organized military corps, to volunteer in support of the laws. Commandants will select their own places of rendezvous, and report their numbers and position at the Mayor's Office, by or before 6 o'clock, P. M., this day.

And further, I caution, in the most friendly spirit, all those who, to resent an offensive difference of opinion, have allowed themselves to usurp the authority of the laws, against inciting or abetting further commotion. THE LAWS MUST BE MAINTAINED. Destruction of life must inevitably result from a repetition of similar acts of violence. The Magistrates are governed solely by a desire to preserve the peace of the city, and to protect the lives and property of its inhabitants; and in their endeavors to effect this end, they will shrink from the exercise of no power placed within their control.

I hereby caution and request all persons who have not reported themselves to me, and been authorized to act in support of the laws, to remain at home during the present excitement.

CITIZENS OF NEW YORK!

By your respect for the character of the city, and the interest you all have in the preservation of the laws; by your regard for the safety of your families, and friends, I call upon you to ASSIST IN KEEPING THE PEACE.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Mayoralty of the City of New York, at the [L. S.] City Hall, this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE.

This well digested and well timed Proclamation had its proper effect. By the time appointed, five hundred citizens had enrolled their names and been empowered to act in aid and under the direction of the city authorities, and nearly or quite all the volunteer military companies were on duty, together with the whole police force and the large body of watchmen. The volunteer citizens were provided with badges, when they proceeded to the large room at Tammany Hall and organized in four divisions under the command of Maj. Hopkins, armed with clubs. The Military assembled in the Park, from whence parties of them were detached, as it began to grow dark, to the various points of attack which had been agreed upon by the mob.

These preparations had the desired effect. The rioters were evidently intimidated. Though they assembled in the Park and at various other places in considerable numbers, and growled much at their disappointment, so far as we have heard, not even a pane of glass was broken, or a stone thrown, until one o'clock on Sunday morning, when the city was so perfectly quiet that the volunteer citizens were disbanded for the night, several companies of the military remaining under arms at the City Hall and elsewhere. The whole night passed without disturbance.

The greatest collection of people during the eve-

ning was in Chatham Square, where they manifested considerable obstinacy, and parties of military volunteers and watchmen were found necessary to disperse them.

Thus has the character of our citizens been rescued from the deep disgrace of intolerance. It has been clearly demonstrated that the body of the people condemn the outrageous and lawless attempts which have been made to prevent a portion of our citizens, white and colored, from exercising their unquestionable right of discussing any subject without molestation. The disgrace will now rest, where it should rest, with those who, for a long time, have been endeavoring to foster an unreasonable prejudice against color, a prejudice calculated to excite and keep up a state of enmity between the whites and the blacks, which might, in the end, produce much bloodshed, and which must, at any rate be highly injurious to both.

The insulting language of the Courier and Enquirer, the Commercial Advertiser, (and the Times appears now to have joined them,) towards the black and the whites' who have been conspicuous advocates of their cause, has been base in the extreme. The Courier and Enquirer having successfully endeavored to excite a mob to put down one of their meetings at Clinton Hall, a few months ago, has ever since been trying to produce similar violations of law and right, and the Commercial Advertiser has indirectly seconded its efforts; but they have at last produced rather more effect than they intended, and now hypocritically profess to be the friends of order! They have already done more to advance and spread the principles of the abolitionists, than the latter would have done in seven years, had they been unmolested in the exercise of their rights.

But, although it has been demonstrated that a large majority of our citizens are the friends of justice and good order, there is still cause for regret that enough of our population were so much inclined to disorder as to be excited to rioting by such a vile, prostituted press as the Courier and Enquirer, and such a canting, hypocritical press as the Commercial Advertiser. We think, however, that after the scenes that have now been enacted through their means, and the difficulties that they have got some of their friends into, they will have but little influence remaining, even with the most debased of our population.

SUNDAY EVENING.—The arrangements of the authorities for last evening were the same as for Saturday evening, as it was expected that the rioters might renew their attempts: but a heavy rain having continued all the day and evening, together with a knowledge of the preparations for their reception, in case of disturbance, probably cooled their courage; for when our paper went to press no riot had taken place, nor was there any indication of one.

RIOTS AT NEWARK.

We learn from Newark, New Jersey, that a tumultuary proceeding of a kindred nature with the riots in this city took place there on Friday evening. The Rev. Mr. Weeks, it seems, the pastor of the fourth Presbyterian church, was about to preach a sermon in favor of immediate abolition, and had ascended the pulpit for that purpose, accompanied by a black man. A mob, following the example of the rioters here, broke into the church, put the congregation to flight, tore the interior of the edifice to pieces, and dashed the windows to fragments.—Post.

On Saturday evening the rioters again assembled and threatened violence to the shop of a colored barber, but they were dispersed by the authorities before they could do any damage.

A range of old frame buildings, in Cincinnati, was lately burnt, and two sons of Mr. Davis, aged 13 and 15 years, perished in the flames.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

Visiting on Saturday the scene of the riots in Centre street, we saw a number of poor colored families moving their furniture and leaving their homes through fear of an attack upon them! What a sight would this have been for the editors of the Courier and Commercial!

MAIL ROBBERY.—The Hartford Times says—“The mail from this city to Albany was stolen on Thursday morning last, as it is supposed before the stage left the city. It was found open the following morning between this city and Wethersfield, and most of the letters received. The thief for thieves has not yet been discovered. It is believed that there was not a great amount of money abstracted.”

CHOLERA ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Randolph (Pen.) Recorder of the 21st June says:—“This desolating pestilence still traverses the lower part of Mississippi. Several boats have lately passed up from Orleans, having buried from 6 to 15 passengers. The Kentuckian passed up last Tuesday, having buried 18, principally Dutch emigrants. The disease breaks out and confines itself almost exclusively among crowded deck passengers, who neglect all necessary precaution of cleanliness, and against exposure to the burning sun and night air. Prudence, cleanliness, and pure air, form, at this time, a sufficient safeguard against its ravages.”

GREAT FIRE AT JOHNSTOWN.—We learn by letters from Johnstown, (says the Albany Argus,) that a fire broke out in that village on Thursday night, in Mr. Packard's store, which destroyed every building in that square, and Farmer's store on the next corner, including about twenty buildings.

Upon several of the rioters now in custody was found property belonging to the occupants of houses which they had broken into! A large majority of those arrested are among the greatest of vagabonds.

PROTECTION FOR THE CONSTITUTION.—The New Hampshire Gazette, a paper printed at Portsmouth, in speaking of the mutilation of the figure head of the Constitution, observes:

“The Navy Department will doubtless take some efficient measures to make the Bostonians feel the disgrace attached to this outrageous act. We should recommend that the Constitution be ordered round to Portsmouth. We will engage that the Maine and New Hampshire boys will take care of her, and see that no such outrage will be committed on the waters of the Piscataqua; and, if necessary, we will engage to defend her against all the tory wigs of Massachusetts *en masse*.”

The Philadelphia Enquirer after giving an account of the late fire in Pearl street says:

The Philadelphia Firemen must feel a glow of pleasure, when reading such a statement as the above, not that they rejoice over the misfortunes of their brethren of New York, but that they have the proud satisfaction of pointing back for years, unable to discover a period, when such a vast amount of property was destroyed by fire, in Philadelphia.

We were pained yesterday to see a highly respectable French house who occupy the chambers over the store of Arthur Tappan & Co., removing their goods, through apprehension of their safety. What! In this community of merchants and of laws, are a merchant's goods to be rendered unsafe by his opinions or practices, except through process of law? What will they say of us abroad? What will become of us at home? The whole matter is a dishonor to us, which, if we could prevent it, should never be known beyond the limits of the city.—*Jour. of Com. of Friday*.

THE FATAL ESCAPE.—We have seldom had to record a case of more melancholy, and indeed romantic, domestic affliction, than one which has lately occurred in the Isle of Man. A Miss Fell, a beautiful young lady, resident on that island, walked out to amuse herself on the cliffs near Douglass Head, from one of which she fell, and was precipitated upon a shelving rock at a considerable distance below. She was much bruised by the fall; the sea almost surrounded her, and the part on which it was bounded by the land was so precipitous, that escape was impossible. Here she remained for thirteen days and nights, where she could not have appeared larger than a bird, and her voice quite exhausted by her repeated attempts to render herself audible. A small well of spring water, which she fortunately found upon the cliff, afforded her only nourishment. On the fourteenth day, however, the waving of her handkerchief attracted the notice of a boatman, who rowed towards her, and found her almost insensible, on her knees, her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, and her voice scarcely strong enough to disclose her residence. She was carried home, where she found her wretched mother, worn out by her brother's illness and her own absence, and was only just in time to receive her dying breath. The wretched young lady, agonized and exhausted, terminated her own existence in a fit of insanity.—*London paper*.

The following extract contains a valuable hint, and one that should be taken by those railers against matrimony, who are to be found in almost every society, and who, notwithstanding their determination *never to be such fools as to marry*, engross for years, to the exclusion of fathers, the time and attention of young and unsuspecting girls. And to the great detriment and injury, if not to the *utter disgrace and ruin* of those girls, win their affections.

And young girls may learn from the same extract a lesson of caution and prudence at a much cheaper rate, than by a tedious, if not a ruinous lesson of experience:—

[*Bath (Maine) Enquirer.*]—“An old Man” complains that the boys come to see his “darters,” but say nothing about marrying them—this he does not like—he says, “gals must get husbands while they are young if ever they get them,” and therefore, “those fellows who have no notion of being married, have no business to take up the gals' time for nothing and thereby keep better boys away.”

The stock of the new Poughkeepsie rag mill was promptly subscribed for, of course. We observe, that two members of Assembly and the Senator of that village were liberally supplied. When will an honest legislator be found—and when will the time arrive for the people to open their eyes and put down this infernal Bank speculation? We fear that the scales will not drop from their eyes until it shall be everlasting too late. The people know nothing of the corruptions which prevail during every session. A poor, miserable loggerhead need only serve an apprenticeship at the capitol for a single session, and he becomes at once a man of wealth and respectability!—*Microscope*.

A MAN WHO CAN MAKE HIMSELF TALLER AT WILL.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Valpeau exhibited a man who possesses the very singular power of making himself two inches taller or shorter at will. Standing erect, he can elongate the spine, and contract it again, by moving the sacrum, which plays like a wedge between the bones of the pelvis. He is at present forty years of age, and had a carriage pass over his body when a child, to the injury received at which time the power of executing this curious manoeuvre may be attributed.—*Gazette des Hôpitaux*.

We hear that it is finally determined that all foreign papers shall be admitted into England by payment of three-halfpence per paper, and that the same postage will be exacted for all English papers forwarded to the Continent. It is asserted, but we cannot believe it, that none but newsmen registered for the purpose will be allowed to receive papers from the Continent.

During the intense heat of Tuesday, Mr. ARTHUR SHAFF, Librarian in the State Department at Washington, fell dead in the arms of his uncle, Mr. Forsyth.

“You have only yourself to please,” said a Benedict to an old bachelor. “True,” replied he; “but you cannot think what a difficult task I find it.”

Mr. WHITE, member of Congress from Louisiana has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives, in consequence of his nomination for the office of Governor of that State.

Five laborers at work in the clay banks at Albany lost their lives by drinking cold water, on the 9th, instant. One of the Firemen on board steam boat Swiftsure, died soon after the boat left Albany on Wednesday for New York, in consequence of drinking cold water.

INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.

\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on my 17 tf

DEATHS.

July 12, Thomas Willett, of the house of Walton & Willett, Oswego, aged thirty eight years.

July 12, Mary Darby, daughter of John Lewis Darby, aged 15 years and 1 month.

July 12, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, wife of Nicholas Campbell.

July 12, Catherine McGloin, wife of Edward McGloin, in the 39th year of her age.

July 12, Thomas Marten, a native of Kent County, England, aged 63 years and 7 months.

PASSENGERS.

In ship Alfred from Liverpool—Rev. A. Slight and lady, Rev. W. Steer, Rev. J. Douse, Rev. J. Gladwin, Rev. J. Rice, Rev. J. Scott and lady, and 153 in the steerage.

In barque Hopewell from London—Mr. M. Sparks and family, Mr. W. Randall and lady, A. Kennedy, Robert McFarlane, and 99 in the steerage.

In ship Ajax from Liverpool—Dr Irvine and lady of Edinburgh, Mrs. Herin, Mr. Tobias of New York, Mr. David of Liverpool, Mr. Cahill of New York.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, on the stoop of 147 Leonard street, a small Pocket Book containing between Ninety and One Hundred Dollars, the exact amount not known; with a Note payable to Patrick Brady, five days after date, signed by Barney Machin, Thomas Bede, John Machin, and James Murphy, and other small papers. Any person having found said Pocket Book and its contents shall receive the above reward by returning it to Edward Sherlock, 145 Rivington street. The money is the property of poor man. *Jy 14 34**

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. *Jy 14*

G. W. HOBIBNS—BOOT MAKER.—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. *Jy 11 tf*

UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT, 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHEKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHEKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHEKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. *Jy 20/*

DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spangled and pressed. *Jy 9 tf*

COLUMBIAN WATER COLORS, for Miniature, and Landscape Painting, the manufacture of J. BOSTON Chemist.—PRENTISS & PENDLETON, exclusive wholesale agents for the manufacturer, sign of the Golden Rose, No. 45 Maiden lane, New York.

(From the Southern Times.)

The following interesting account of Mexican antiquities, connecting them with the Indian and Egyptian remains, and with a race of civilized people now extinct, has been politely translated for us from the French, by a young lady. They promise more accurate and authentic information than we have hitherto received.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Notwithstanding the scientific prejudices which have reigned for more than three centuries, on the subject of the pretended youth of the American continent, the *New World* is as old as the ancient. Such is the important assertion developed in a work which, with the aid of authentic documents, goes to prove that America is contemporary with the other continents, and that she conceals in her bosom the remains of ancient cities, now deserted, of which the monuments yet remain, different from all that is known upon the rest of the globe, and which have been able to brave the destructive efforts of thirty or forty centuries.

Some data existed already previous to these astonishing discoveries. Towards the middle of the last century, solitary Travellers, penetrating the deserts of Mexico, found themselves all at once in the midst of the ruins of an abandoned city; of which the remains covered six or eight leagues! Their accounts, reaching the seat of government, had determined the King of Spain to order, in 1786, an expedition, with the view of reconnoitring these antique vestiges of a passed civilization. The expedition took place; the existence and immense extent of the deserted city were verified; a description of the principal edifices was sent to Mexico; but this interesting work remained buried in the archives, and, during many years, the learned world did not hear of it.

Since then, Charles IV. ordered a new expedition in search of the Mexican Antiquities, which was executed from 1805 to 1807. They were principally those of Mitla, and Palenque. This expedition, gotten up with more preparation than the first, and with more time and care, was directed by Captain Dupax, an intelligent officer, seconded by Castaneda, designer at the Mexican museum. The detailed description of a crowd of monuments found in the course of three successive expeditions, and 235 drawings, finished with scrupulous exactness, were the result of this triple expedition.

These precious documents, by a train of different causes, in the number of which we must count political events, remained in the portfolios of the museum of Mexico, until 1828; when the Abbe Baradere, led by his zeal for discoveries of this nature, after having visited the greater part of the places explored by Captain Dupax, became possessor of them, by an authentic treaty with the Mexican Government, in exchange for other precious objects. These documents consisted, 1st, of all the original designs of Castaneda, relative to the expeditions of 1805, 1806, and 1807; 2dly, of a legalized copy of the original manuscript of Dupax, containing his Journal and the description of the monuments discovered during the course of the three journeys.

In congratulating ourselves that, by the concession made to Mr. Baradere, France is called upon to produce to the eyes of the learned world, the marvels of the antique civilization of America, we have forced ourselves to add another merit to this publication, and to make of it, a work as complete as our present knowledge upon a subject which interests Science to such a high degree, will permit.

Antique idols of granite or porphyry, pyramids, subterranean sepulchres, layers of stone six feet thick, colossal bas-reliefs, sculptured upon granite, or modelled in stucco, zodiacs, lastly, hieroglyphics, different from those of Egypt, notwithstanding their original similitude; these are, without doubt, monuments worthy of admiration. But whence come these monuments? what hands created them? to what age do they belong?

If it be impossible to answer these questions in a positive manner, at least the lights afforded by some whose profound studies have been long directed to analogous matters, may guide their contemporaries, or their successors, in new researches, and put them upon the road to truth.

It is with this view, that Mr. Alexander Lenoir, Initiator of the ancient museum of French monuments, member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, &c., has consented to give himself up to the examination of all the monuments represented in the drawings of Castaneda, to compare these

vestiges of human power with those that the most ancient people have left in different parts of the globe, and to mark particularly their similitude or dissimilitude with the monuments of Egypt and India. Discoveries, or rather approaches towards them, made recently in the closet of this learned antiquary, have thrown a great light upon this important point.

It is also with this view, that Mr. Warden heretofore Consul-General of the United States, correspondent of the Institute of France, member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, &c. has been willing to charge himself with researches relative to the primitive population of America, upon which subject he had already gathered facts worthy of attention. The interest of these facts had just increased by the arrival at Paris of some individuals of the American colony of the Charruas, which furnished to Dr. Virey the materials of a curious dissertation upon their first origin. Mr. Warden will at the same time throw a glance on the various antiquities spread over the surface of the two Americas. We cannot without a lively interest, see united, upon the American soil, idols of an Indian form, the sepulchres of Mitla and their Greek ornaments, the monuments of Pulenque and their Egyptian structure, the mummies of Kentucky, the ancient fortifications in stone, and the immense circumvallations of earth which abound in many States of the Union, chiefly in the valley of the Ohio, where the parallel walls enclose a space which probably served for the celebration of public games; the sculptured rock of the borders of the Mississippi, bearing the form of human feet, the supposed Phoenician inscription engraved upon a rock in Massachusetts, and other eloquent witnesses of the existence and the disappearance of great nations formerly flourishing and now entirely forgotten.

Lastly, to complete as much as possible this interesting work, notes and explanations furnished by Messrs. Baradere, Saint, Priest, and many learned travellers, will add a new value to this union of materials so precious in themselves; and which prove in an undeniable manner that America, this land that the European conquerors thought to find in the cradle, hid under the flowers of an apparent youth, the noble character of an age which commands respect among nations, as it obtains it also among individuals.

TYPE PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, & PUBLISHERS.—CONNER & COOKE, Type and Stereotype Founders, and Publishers, offer for sale, at the corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York, Printing Types, at six months credit, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. deduction for cash at the price affixed.

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REMOVAL.—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall street, corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. my19 tf

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6.00 to \$8.00

PANTALOONS and VESTS 1.50 to 1.75

The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch, surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je20

LIFE OF JEFFERSON, with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1.00. je2



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, 309 Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers.

je20f

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufacture, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BED STEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair sideboard, counter, or ordinary will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have a sacking bottom so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my24

ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street.

W H. SWEET, 204 Canal st. my16

COBBETT'S WORKS.—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street :

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn.
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	Letters from France
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.

REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832. m11

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1.00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 183
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, TAILOR, 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. je2 f

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER. For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. my17

COUGE ON BANKING.—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street. je2

The Man is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

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